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(54)【発明の名称】 ビタミンA酸エステル化合物

(57)【要約】 (修正有)

【構成】次の一般式(I)～(III)で表わされる、ビタミンD類と全トランスビタミンA酸、1,3-シスビタミンA酸及び9-シスビタミンA酸との新規なエステル誘導体。

(上記式中、R₁およびR₂はいずれも水素原子であるか、または一方がメチル基で他方が水素原子であるものとし、AおよびBはいずれも水素原子であるか、またはAとBとを一緒にして結合手を示すものとする)

【効果】このビタミンA酸エステルは皮膚潰瘍治療剤、消化管潰瘍治療剤、抗腫瘍剤として優れた薬理作用を示す。

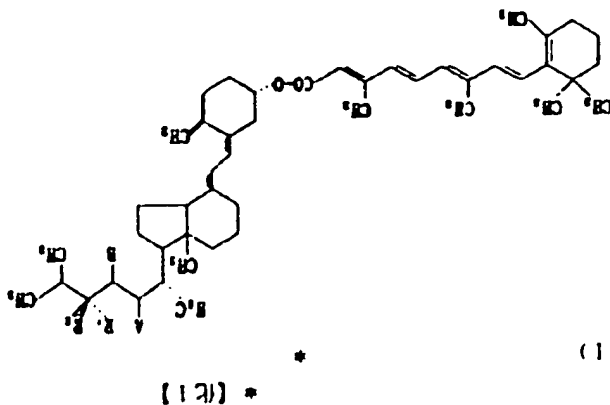
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PTO 96-0283

S.T.I.C., Translations Branch

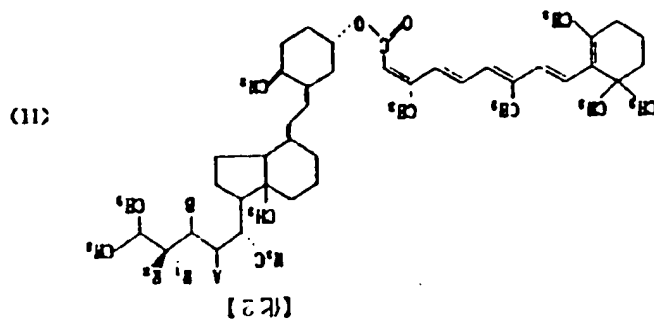
【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 次の一般式(1)

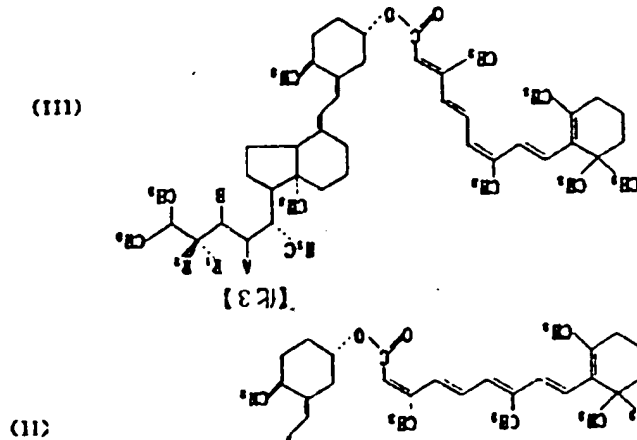


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【化1】



【化2】



【化3】

または一般式(11)

(上記式中、R₁およびR₂はいずれも水素原子である

か、または一方がメチル基で他方が水素原子であるものとし、AおよびBはいずれも水素原子であるか、またはAとBとを一緒にして結合手を示すものとする)で表わ

されるビタミンA酸エステル化合物。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明はビタミンドとビタミンA酸とのエステル化合物と、同化合物を有効成分とする皮膚病治療剤、消化器病治療剤および抗腫瘍剤として

有用な医薬に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】ビタミンA酸は生体内においてビタミンAアルコールより合成され、生体内でのビタミンAの効果を発現の際の中間活性体と考えられている物質である。すなわち、生長促進、蛋白代謝、上皮細胞組織の安定化などのビタミンAの機能はこのビタミンA酸を經由して行われることが説明されている。そしてこのビタミンA酸には側鎖の下飽和結合に由来して全トランスビタミンA酸、13-シスビタミンA酸、9-シスビタミン

【0003】

【0004】上記のような生理活性を有するビタミンA酸をその酸としての機能に着目して同じく生理活性を有するアルコールとエステル化することにより有用な物質を製造することは例えばビタミンA酸とα-トコフェロールとのエステルをなすなど、α-トコフェロールビタミンA酸エステルを開示した特開昭48-469号公報および特開昭49-2967号公報によって知られている。しかしながら、ビタミンA酸とビタミンドとのエステルについては知られていない。

【0005】

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【0025】

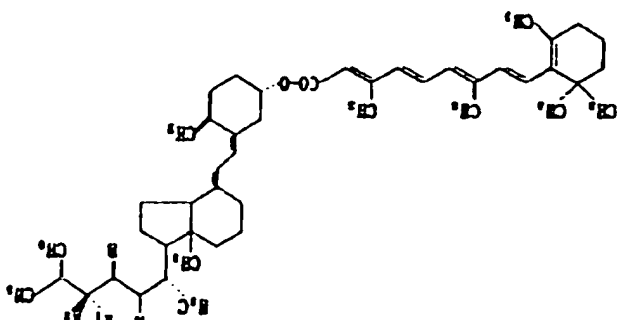
【0026】

【0027】

*A酸と生理活性を有するアルコールとのエステル化による新規なピタミツン酸のエステル化誘導体を解明すべく、鋭意研究を重ねた結果ピタミツン酸とピタミツンDとをエステル化することによって新規なピタミツン酸エステル化合物を得ることができ、しかして得られたピタミツン酸エステル化合物が優れた薬理効果を示すものであることを見出して、本発明を完成したのである。

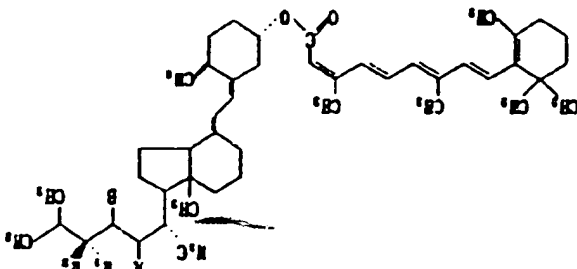
【0008】すなわち、本発明は次の一般式(1)

【化4】



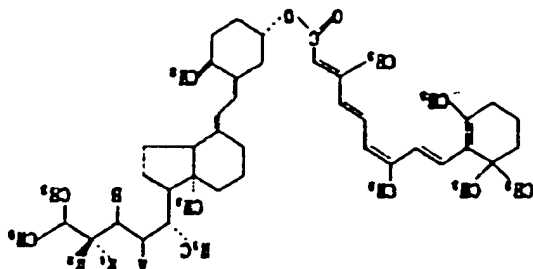
(1)

【化5】



(II)

【化6】



(III)

または一般式(III)

一般式(II)

【0006】従ってアルコール成分としてピタミツン酸とのエステル化がこれ迄に試みられてはいないが、自体で生理活性を有するアルコールをピタミツン酸とのエステル化に用い、そしてこれまでに合成されていなかった新規なエステル化誘導体をうることで、得られた化合物の薬理活性の解明が望まれるところである。

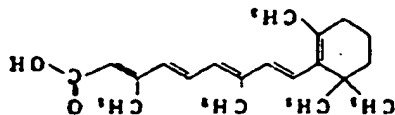
【0007】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らは、ピタミツン

(上記式中、R₁およびR₂はいずれも水素原子であるか、または一方がメチル基で他方が水素原子であるものとし、AおよびBはいずれも水素原子であるかまたはAとBとを一緒にして結合手を示すものとする)で表わされるピタミツン酸エステル化合物に関する。

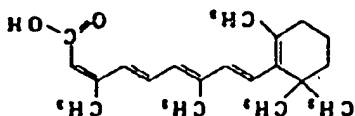
【0009】上記した一般式(1)、(II)または(III)で示される本発明のピタミツン酸エステル化合物は、次の構造式

【化7】



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【化8】



で示される空トランスピタミツン酸、または次の構造式

【化9】

で示される1,3-シスピタミツン酸、または次の構造式

乾燥でメソウムで乾燥した後に真摻した。残液をシリカゲルクロマトグラフィー(溶出液: 20%酢酸エチル-ヘキサン)にて精製して、1.13gの表題化合物を得た。IR (液膜法) 1720cm⁻¹。NMR (CDCl₃)

(¹H, d, J=6Hz), 0.87 (3H, d, J=6Hz), 0.92

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03 (6H, s), 1.1

7.1 (3H, s), 2.00 (3H, s), 2.34 (3

H, s), 4.84 (1H, narrow m), 5.00 (1

H, m), 5.06 (1H, narrow m), 5.77 (1

H, s), 6.00-6.35 (6H, m), 6.93

(¹H, d, J=15Hz, J=11Hz), MS

m/e 666 (M⁺),

【0021】実施例 2

エルカリスエロル-13-シス-ビタミシスA酸エスチル

ビタミシスA酸 (0.78g), イソプロピルエーテル

(8ml) の混合物に、室温にて攪拌下にトリアルオホ酢

酸無水物 (0.46g) を滴下し、15分間攪拌した。

次いで、エルカリスエロル (ビタミシスD₂) (1.

00g) のイソプロピルエーテル (1.3ml) 溶液を1

0分間で滴下して、室温にて1時間30分攪拌した。そ

の後、アセトニク水 (1.3ml) を加え、さらに1時間

攪拌した。反応液を水、飽和食塩水で洗浄し、無水硫酸

マグネシウムで乾燥した後に真摻した。残液をシリカゲ

ルクロマトグラフィー(溶出液: 20%酢酸エチル-ヘ

キサン)にて精製して、1.21gの表題化合物を得た。

IR (液膜法) 1720cm⁻¹。

NMR (CDCl₃) 6.05 (3H, s), 0.82

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 0.84 (3H, d, J=

6Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.01

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03 (6H, s), 1.1

7.1 (3H, s), 2.00 (3H, s), 2.34 (3

H, s), 4.84 (1H, narrow m), 5.00 (1

H, m), 5.06 (1H, narrow m), 5.77 (1

H, s), 6.00-6.35 (6H, m), 6.93

(¹H, d, J=15Hz, J=11Hz), MS

m/e 666 (M⁺),

【0022】実施例 3

エルカリスエロル-13-シス-ビタミシスA酸エス

チル

13-シス-ビタミシスA酸 (7.9mg), コリカルシフェ

ロール (100mg) を用いて、実施例1と同様に処理し

て、110mgの表題化合物を得た。

IR (液膜法) 1720cm⁻¹。

NMR (CDCl₃) 6.05 (3H, s), 0.86

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 0.87 (3H, d, J=

6Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03 (6H, s), 1.1

7.1 (3H, s), 2.00 (3H, s), 2.34 (3

H, s), 4.84 (1H, narrow m), 5.00 (1

H, m), 5.06 (1H, narrow m), 5.77 (1

H, s), 6.00-6.35 (6H, m), 6.93

(¹H, d, J=15Hz, J=11Hz), MS

m/e 678 (M⁺),

【0023】実施例 4

エルカリスエロル-9-シス-ビタミシスA酸エスチ

ル

9-シス-ビタミシスA酸 (7.9mg), コリカルシフェ

ロール (100mg) を用いて、実施例1と同様に処理し

て、118mgの表題化合物を得た。

IR (液膜法) 1720cm⁻¹。

NMR (CDCl₃) 6.05 (3H, s), 0.86

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 0.87 (3H, d, J=

6Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03 (6H, s), 1.1

7.1 (3H, s), 2.00 (3H, s), 2.34 (3

H, s), 4.84 (1H, narrow m), 5.00 (1

H, m), 5.06 (1H, narrow m), 5.77 (1

H, s), 6.00-6.35 (6H, m), 6.93

(¹H, d, J=15Hz, J=11Hz), MS

m/e 666 (M⁺),

【0024】実施例 5

エルカリスエロル-13-シス-ビタミシスA酸エ

スチル

13-シス-ビタミシスA酸 (7.8mg), エルカリスフェ

エロール (100mg) を用いて、実施例2と同様に処理

して、134mgの表題化合物を得た。

IR (液膜法) 1720cm⁻¹。

NMR (CDCl₃) 6.05 (3H, s), 0.82

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 0.84 (3H, d, J=

6Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.01

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03 (6H, s), 1.1

7.1 (3H, s), 2.00 (3H, s), 2.34 (3

H, s), 4.84 (1H, narrow m), 5.00 (1

H, m), 5.06 (1H, narrow m), 5.77 (1

H, s), 6.00-6.35 (6H, m), 6.93

(¹H, d, J=15Hz, J=11Hz), MS

m/e 666 (M⁺),

【0025】実施例 6

エルカリスエロル-9-シス-ビタミシスA酸エス

チル

9-シス-ビタミシスA酸 (7.8mg), エルカリスフェ

ロール (100mg) を用いて、実施例2と同様に処理し

て、118mgの表題化合物を得た。

IR (液膜法) 1720cm⁻¹。

NMR (CDCl₃) 6.05 (3H, s), 0.82

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 0.84 (3H, d, J=

6Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03 (6H, s), 1.1

7.1 (3H, s), 2.00 (3H, s), 2.34 (3

H, s), 4.84 (1H, narrow m), 5.00 (1

H, m), 5.06 (1H, narrow m), 5.77 (1

H, s), 6.00-6.35 (6H, m), 6.93

(¹H, d, J=15Hz, J=11Hz), MS

m/e 678 (M⁺),

【0026】実施例 7

エルカリスエロル-9-シス-ビタミシスA酸エスチ

ル

9-シス-ビタミシスA酸 (7.8mg), エルカリスフェ

ロール (100mg) を用いて、実施例2と同様に処理し

て、118mgの表題化合物を得た。

IR (液膜法) 1720cm⁻¹。

NMR (CDCl₃) 6.05 (3H, s), 0.82

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 0.84 (3H, d, J=

6Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03 (6H, s), 1.1

7.1 (3H, s), 2.00 (3H, s), 2.34 (3

H, s), 4.84 (1H, narrow m), 5.00 (1

H, m), 5.06 (1H, narrow m), 5.77 (1

H, s), 6.00-6.35 (6H, m), 6.93

(¹H, d, J=15Hz, J=11Hz), MS

m/e 666 (M⁺),

【0027】実施例 8

エルカリスエロル-9-シス-ビタミシスA酸エスチ

ル

9-シス-ビタミシスA酸 (7.8mg), エルカリスフェ

ロール (100mg) を用いて、実施例2と同様に処理し

て、118mgの表題化合物を得た。

IR (液膜法) 1720cm⁻¹。

NMR (CDCl₃) 6.05 (3H, s), 0.82

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 0.84 (3H, d, J=

6Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03 (6H, s), 1.1

7.1 (3H, s), 2.00 (3H, s), 2.34 (3

H, s), 4.84 (1H, narrow m), 5.00 (1

H, m), 5.06 (1H, narrow m), 5.77 (1

H, s), 6.00-6.35 (6H, m), 6.93

(¹H, d, J=15Hz, J=11Hz), MS

m/e 666 (M⁺),

【0028】実施例 9

エルカリスエロル-9-シス-ビタミシスA酸エスチ

ル

9-シス-ビタミシスA酸 (7.8mg), エルカリスフェ

ロール (100mg) を用いて、実施例2と同様に処理し

て、118mgの表題化合物を得た。

IR (液膜法) 1720cm⁻¹。

NMR (CDCl₃) 6.05 (3H, s), 0.82

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 0.84 (3H, d, J=

6Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03 (6H, s), 1.1

7.1 (3H, s), 2.00 (3H, s), 2.34 (3

H, s), 4.84 (1H, narrow m), 5.00 (1

H, m), 5.06 (1H, narrow m), 5.77 (1

H, s), 6.00-6.35 (6H, m), 6.93

(¹H, d, J=15Hz, J=11Hz), MS

m/e 666 (M⁺),

【0029】実施例 10

エルカリスエロル-13-シス-ビタミシスA酸エス

チル

13-シス-ビタミシスA酸 (7.9mg), コリカルシフェ

ロール (100mg) を用いて、実施例1と同様に処理し

て、110mgの表題化合物を得た。

IR (液膜法) 1720cm⁻¹。

NMR (CDCl₃) 6.05 (3H, s), 0.86

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 0.87 (3H, d, J=

6Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03 (6H, s), 1.1

7.1 (3H, s), 2.00 (3H, s), 2.34 (3

H, s), 4.84 (1H, narrow m), 5.00 (1

H, m), 5.06 (1H, narrow m), 5.77 (1

H, s), 6.00-6.35 (6H, m), 6.93

(¹H, d, J=15Hz, J=11Hz), MS

m/e 678 (M⁺),

【0030】実施例 11

エルカリスエロル-13-シス-ビタミシスA酸エス

チル

13-シス-ビタミシスA酸 (7.9mg), コリカルシフェ

ロール (100mg) を用いて、実施例1と同様に処理し

て、110mgの表題化合物を得た。

IR (液膜法) 1720cm⁻¹。

NMR (CDCl₃) 6.05 (3H, s), 0.86

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 0.87 (3H, d, J=

6Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03 (6H, s), 1.1

7.1 (3H, s), 2.00 (3H, s), 2.34 (3

H, s), 4.84 (1H, narrow m), 5.00 (1

H, m), 5.06 (1H, narrow m), 5.77 (1

H, s), 6.00-6.35 (6H, m), 6.93

(¹H, d, J=15Hz, J=11Hz), MS

m/e 678 (M⁺),

【0031】実施例 12

エルカリスエロル-13-シス-ビタミシスA酸エス

チル

13-シス-ビタミシスA酸 (7.9mg), コリカルシフェ

ロール (100mg) を用いて、実施例1と同様に処理し

て、110mgの表題化合物を得た。

IR (液膜法) 1720cm⁻¹。

NMR (CDCl₃) 6.05 (3H, s), 0.86

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 0.87 (3H, d, J=

6Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03 (6H, s), 1.1

7.1 (3H, s), 2.00 (3H, s), 2.34 (3

H, s), 4.84 (1H, narrow m), 5.00 (1

H, m), 5.06 (1H, narrow m), 5.77 (1

H, s), 6.00-6.35 (6H, m), 6.93

(¹H, d, J=15Hz, J=11Hz), MS

m/e 678 (M⁺),

【0032】実施例 13

エルカリスエロル-13-シス-ビタミシスA酸エス

チル

13-シス-ビタミシスA酸 (7.9mg), コリカルシフェ

ロール (100mg) を用いて、実施例1と同様に処理し

て、110mgの表題化合物を得た。

IR (液膜法) 1720cm⁻¹。

NMR (CDCl₃) 6.05 (3H, s), 0.86

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 0.87 (3H, d, J=

6Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03 (6H, s), 1.1

7.1 (3H, s), 2.00 (3H, s), 2.34 (3

H, s), 4.84 (1H, narrow m), 5.00 (1

H, m), 5.06 (1H, narrow m), 5.77 (1

H, s), 6.00-6.35 (6H, m), 6.93

(¹H, d, J=15Hz, J=11Hz), MS

m/e 678 (M⁺),

【0033】実施例 14

エルカリスエロル-9-シス-ビタミシスA酸エスチ

ル

9-シス-ビタミシスA酸 (7.8mg), エルカリスフェ

ロール (100mg) を用いて、実施例2と同様に処理し

て、118mgの表題化合物を得た。

IR (液膜法) 1720cm⁻¹。

NMR (CDCl₃) 6.05 (3H, s), 0.82

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 0.84 (3H, d, J=

6Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03

(3H, d, J=6Hz), 1.03 (6H, s), 1.1

7.1 (3H, s), 2.00 (3H, s), 2.34 (3

H, s), 4.84 (1H, narrow m), 5.00 (1

H, m), 5.06 (1H, narrow m), 5.77 (1

H, s), 6.00-6.35 (6H, m), 6.93

(¹H, d, J=15Hz, J=11Hz), MS

m/e 666 (M⁺),

【0034】実施例 15

エルカリスエロル-9-シス-ビタミシスA酸エスチ

ル

9-シス-ビタミシスA酸 (7.8mg), エルカリスフェ

ロール (100mg) を用いて、実施例2と同様に処理し

て、118mgの表題化合物を得た

(6) 4000-1-214058

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6.01~6.35 (5H, m), 6.68 (1H, d, $J=1.6$ Hz), 7.15 (1H, dd, $J_1=1.5$ Hz, $J_2=1.1$ Hz), MS m/e 678 (M⁺).

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6H7), 1.01 (3H, d, $J=6$ Hz), 1.04 (6H, s), 1.71 (3H, s), 2.01 (3H, s), 2.37 (3H, s), 4.84 (1H, narrow m), 5.00 (1H, m), 5.07 (1H, narrow m), 5.20 (2H, m), 5.82 (1H, s).

PTO 96-0283

Japan Kokai
No.4-244058

VITAMIN A ACID ESTER COMPOUNDS
[Bitamin A San Esuteru Kagobutsu]

Hitoshi Toyoda, et al.

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Sakurai

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(51) IPC: C 07 C 103/20

(54) VITAMIN A ACID ESTER COMPOUNDS

(57) [Summary]

[Structure] New ester derivatives of D vitamins and total trans-vitamin A acid, 1,3 - cis-vitamin A acid, or 9-cis-vitamin A acid that are expressed by the following general formulas (I) ~ (III).

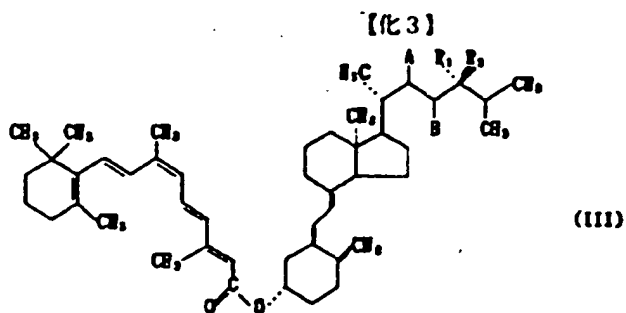
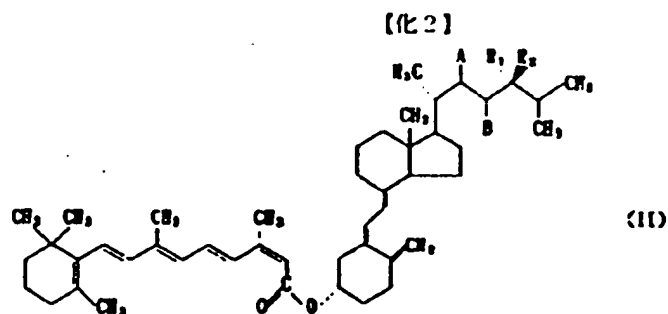
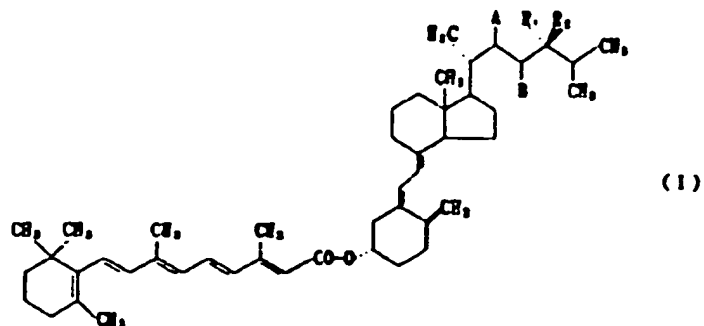
(In the aforesaid formulas, R_1 and R_2 are both hydrogen atoms, or one is a methyl group and the other a hydrogen atom. A and B are both hydrogen atoms, or A and B are put together and exhibit bonding hands).

[Effects] The vitamin A acid esters exhibit excellent medicinal effects as drugs for skin ulcers and digestive tract ulcers and as antitumor drugs.

[SPECIFICATIONS]

/184*

[Claim 1] Vitamin A acid ester compounds expressed by the following formulas (I), (II), and (III):



(in the aforesaid formulas, R_1 and R_2 are both hydrogen atoms, or one is a methyl group and the other a hydrogen atom. A and B are both hydrogen atoms, or A and B are put together and exhibit bonding hands).

*Numbers in the margin indicate pagination in the foreign text.

[Detailed Explanation of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of Industrial Application] This invention pertains to ester compounds of vitamin D and vitamin A acid and to medicines that have said compounds as an active ingredient and that are effective as drugs for skin ulcer and digestive tract ulcer and as antitumor drugs.

[0002]

[Prior Technology] Vitamin A acid is biosynthesized from vitamin A alcohol in an organism and is regarded as an intermediate active substance for expressing the effects of vitamin A in an organism. That is, it has been elucidated that the functions of vitamin A, such as growth promotion, protein metabolism, and the stabilization of epithelial cell tissue, are implemented via this vitamin A acid. Total trans-vitamin A acid, 1, 3- cis- vitamin A acid, 9- cis- vitamin A acid, etc., are known as the vitamin A acids that result from the unsaturated linkage of its side chain.

[0003] As stated in the foregoing, vitamin A acid is considered to be an active-type compound of vitamin A, but it also tends to have problems caused by excessive amounts of the acid.

[0004] Focusing attention on the functions of vitamin A acid as an acid, the manufacture of useful substances by esterifying vitamin A acid, which has the aforesaid physiological activities, with an alcohol that also has physiological

activities has been proposed in, for example, Kokai 48-469 and Kokai 54-92967, which disclosed an ester of vitamin A acid and α -tocopherol, that is, α -tocopherol vitamin A acid ester. However, the ester of vitamin A acid and vitamin D is not yet known.

[0005]

[Problems that the Invention Intends to Solve] Looking at the functionalities of vitamin A acid as an acid, it can be imagined that esterified vitamin A acid derivatives similar to the aforesaid tocopherol can be created, and the selection of an alcohol component with physiological activities for this ester presents the possibility of yielding a pharmaceutical substance that has new medicinal effects.

/485

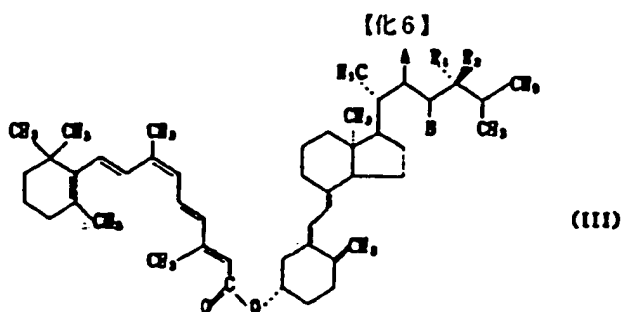
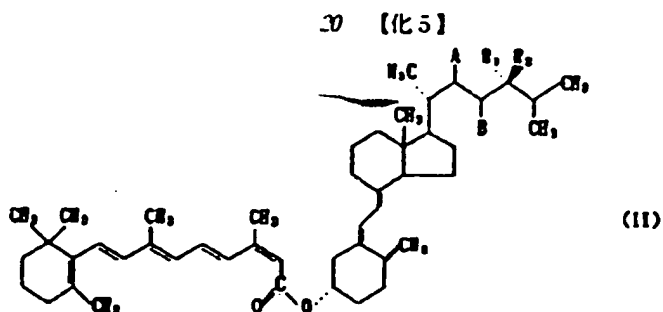
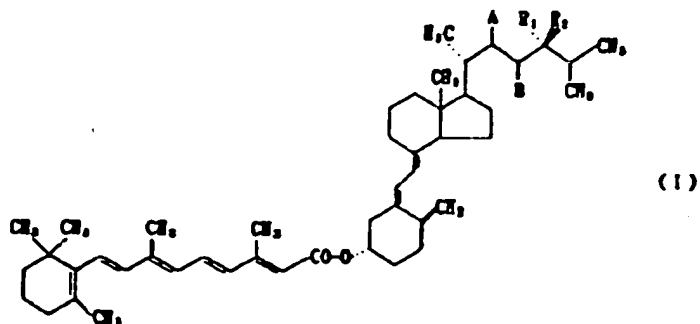
[0006] Therefore, although this has not been tried yet, using an alcohol that itself has physiological activities for the alcohol component when esterifying it with vitamin A acid, a creation of a new esterified derivative is expected, and also the elucidation of the medicinal activities of the obtained compound is desired.

[0007]

[Procedure to Solve the Problems] The inventors researched hard to find a new vitamin A acid esterified derivative that could be created by esterifying vitamin A acid with an alcohol that has physiological activities, and, as a result, they found that a new vitamin A esterified compound could be obtained by esterifying vitamin A acid and vitamin D and that the obtained vitamin A acid ester compound exhibited excellent medicinal

effects, thereby completing this invention.

[0008] That is, this invention pertains to vitamin A acid ester compounds expressed by the following formulas (I), (II), and (III):

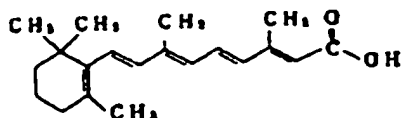


(in the aforesaid formulas, R_1 and R_2 are both hydrogen atoms, or one is a methyl group and the other a hydrogen atom. A and B are both hydrogen atoms, or A and B are put together and exhibit bonding hands).

[0009] The vitamin A acid ester compound of this invention that is expressed by the aforesaid general formula (I), (II), or

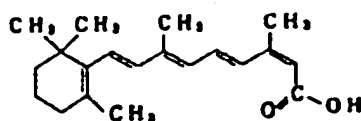
(III) is obtained by reacting total trans-vitamin A acid expressed by the following structural formula:

[Chem. 7]



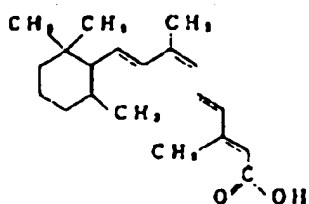
1,3- cis- vitamin A acid expressed by the following formula:

[Chem. 8]



9- cis- vitamin A acid expressed by the following formula:

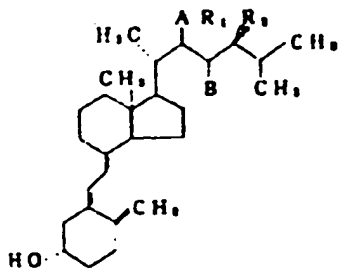
[Chem. 9]



/486

or their functional derivatives, with D vitamins expressed by the following general formula:

[Chem. 10]



(where R_1 , R_2 , A, and B are defined as above) by a commonly known method to form an ester.

[0010] This esterification reaction is conducted by directly condensing the aforesaid vitamin A acids and D vitamins in the presence of a condensation agent, such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) or trifluoroacetic anhydride, by transesterifying a lower alkylester of the vitamin A acids and D vitamins in the presence of a transesterification catalyst, or by converting the vitamin A acids into acid halides, which are then made to react with D vitamins in the presence of an acid bonding agent, such as an inorganic or organic base.

[0011] The aforesaid direct condensation reaction of vitamin A acids and D vitamins in the presence of DCC is conducted by reacting a mixture of vitamin A acid and D vitamins in the ratio of 1 ~ 3 : 3 ~ 1 by mole, preferably a mixture of an equal mole ratio, in an organic solvent, such as a hydrocarbon solvent (benzene, toluene, hexane, etc.), an ether (diethylether, diisopropylether, tetrahydrofuran, etc.), or a halogen solvent (dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, etc.), in the presence of DCC in an amount of 0.5 ~ 3.0 times that of the moles of the vitamin A acid at a temperature ranging from room temperature to the boiling point temperature over a period of a few minutes to several days.

[0012] The aforesaid direct condensation reaction of vitamin A acids and D vitamins in the presence of trifluoroacetic anhydride is conducted by reacting a mixture of vitamin A acid

and D vitamins in the ratio of 1 ~ 3 : 3 ~ 1 by mole, preferably a mixture of an equal mole ratio, in an organic solvent, such as a hydrocarbon solvent (benzene, toluene, hexane, etc.), an ether (diethylether, diisopropylether, tetrahydrofuran, etc.), or a halogen solvent (dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, etc.), in the presence of trifluoroacetic anhydride in an amount of 0.5 ~ 3.0 times that of the moles of the vitamin A acid at a temperature ranging from room temperature to the boiling point temperature over a period of a few minutes to several days.

[0013] The aforesaid transesterification is conducted by reacting a lower alkylester, such as methylester, of vitamin A acid with D vitamins in an amount of 0.5 ~ 3 times that of the moles of the vitamin A acid, preferably in the same mole amount, in an organic solvent, such as a hydrocarbon solvent (benzene, toluene, hexane, etc.), an ether (diethylether, diisopropylether, tetrahydrofuran, etc.), or a halogen solvent (dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, etc.), in the presence of sodium methoxide, potassium-t-butoxide, etc., as a transesterification agent.

[0014] In the case of esterifying by the acid halide method, vitamin A acid or its alkali salt is converted into acid chloride with a chlorinating agent, such as oxalyl chloride, and this reacts with vitamin D in an organic solvent in the presence of a base, such as pyridine.

[0015] As discussed above, vitamin A esters can be synthesized by various methods, but it is preferable to carry out the reaction under conditions as mild as possible in order to maintain vitamin A acid's stereo-structure with conjugated double bonds and to prevent isomerization and cyclization reactions. For this reason, the esterification by trifluoroacetic anhydride is most suitable.

[0016] The vitamin A acid compounds obtained by these methods can be refined easily to a high purity by adsorption chromatography or molecular distillation, thereby making it applicable for pharmaceutical purposes.

[0017] The vitamin A acid esters of this invention are useful as medicine, exhibiting excellent medicinal effects as drugs for skin ulcers and digestive tract ulcers and as antitumor drugs.

[0018] When using the compounds of this invention for medicine, they can be mixed with a carrier, excipient, diluent, etc., and administered in the form of powder, pills, capsules, granules, injection drugs, suppositories, ointments, etc. The amount to be administered depends on the patient's symptoms, age, weight, etc., but 10 ~ 500mg per day is normally adequate for an adult.

[0019] The following explains this invention in further detail, referring to implemented examples, but they do not restrict this invention.

[0020]

[Implemented Examples] Implemented Example 1

Cholecalciferol vitamin A acid ester

While stirring, trifluoroacetic anhydride (0.47 ml) was dropped at room temperature into the mixture of vitamin A acid (0.79 g) and isopropylether (8 ml), and the mixture was stirred for 15 minutes. Subsequently, an isopropylether (1.3 ml) solution of cholecalciferol (vitamin D₃) (1.00 g) was dropped into it over a period of 10 minutes, and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour and 30 minutes at room temperature. Aqueous ammonia (1.3 ml) was then added to it and stirred for another 1 hour and 30 minutes. The reacted solution was washed with water and saturated salt water, dried with magnesium sulfuric anhydride, and then concentrated. The residue was refined by a silica-gel chromatography (the eluate: 20% ethyl acetate-hexane), thereby yielding 1.13g of the title compound.

/487

IR (a liquid film method) 1720 cm⁻¹.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.54 (3H. s). 0.86 (3H. d. J = 6Hz). 0.87 (3H. d. J = 6Hz). 0.92 (3H. d. J = 6Hz). 1.03 (6H. s). 1.71 (3H. s). 2.00 (3H. s). 2.34 (3H. s). 4.84 (1H. narrow m). 5.00 (1H. m). 5.06 (1H. narrow m). 5.77 (1H. s). 6.00 - 6.35 (6H. m). 6.98 (1H. dd. J₁ = 15Hz. J₂ = 11Hz).

MS m/e 666 (M^[illegible]).

[0021] Implemented Example 2

Ergocalciferol vitamin A acid ester

While stirring, trifluoroacetic anhydride (0.46ml) was dropped at room temperature into the mixture of vitamin A acid (0.78g) and isopropylether (8ml), and the mixture was stirred for 15 minutes. Subsequently, an isopropylether (1.3ml) solution of ergocalciferol (vitamin D₂) (1.00 g) was dropped into it over a period of 10 minutes, and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour and 30 minutes at room temperature. Aqueous ammonia (1.3ml) was then added to it and stirred for another 1 hour. The reacted solution was washed with water and saturated salt water, dried with magnesium sulfuric anhydride, and then concentrated. The residue was refined by a silica-gel chromatography (the eluate: 20% ethyl acetate-hexane), thereby yielding 1.21g of the title compound.

IR (a liquid film method) 1720 cm⁻¹.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.55 (3H. s). 0.82 (3H. d. J = 6Hz). 0.84 (3H. d. J = 6Hz). 0.92 (3H. d. J = 6Hz). 1.01 (3H. d. J = 6Hz). 1.03 (6H. s). 1.71 (3H. s). 2.00 (3H. s). 2.35 (3H. s). 4.84 (1H. narrow m). 5.00 (1H. m). 5.06 (1H. narrow m). 5.20 (2H. m). 5.77 (1H. s). 6.00 - 6.35 (6H. m). 6.98 (1H. dd. J₁ = 15Hz. J₂ = 11Hz).

MS m/e 678 (M^[illegible]).

[0022] Implemented Example 3

Cholecalciferol - 1,3 - cis - vitamin A acid ester

Using 1,3 - cis - vitamin A acid (79 mg) and cholecalciferol (100 mg), 110 mg of the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Implemented Example 1.

IR (a liquid film method) 1720 cm⁻¹.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.54 (3H. s). 0.86 (3H. d. J = 6Hz). 0.87 (3H. d. J = 6Hz). 0.92 (3H. d. J = 6Hz). 1.03 (6H. s). 1.71 (3H. s). 2.03 (3H. s). 2.17 (3H. s). 4.84 (1H. narrow m). 5.00 (1H. m). 5.06 (1H. narrow m). 5.95 (1H. s). 6.01 - 6.32 (5H. m). 7.04 (1H. dd. J₁ = 15Hz. J₂ = 11Hz). 7.84 (1H. d. J = 15Hz).
MS m/e 666 (M^[illegible]).

[0023] Implemented Example 4

Cholecalciferol - 9 - cis - vitamin A acid ester

Using 9 - cis - vitamin A acid (79 mg) and cholecalciferol (100 mg), 118 mg of the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Implemented Example 1.

IR (a liquid film method) 1720 cm⁻¹.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.55 (3H. s). 0.86 (3H. d. J = 6Hz). 0.87 (3H. d. J = 6Hz). 0.92 (3H. d. J = 6Hz). 1.04 (6H. s). 1.71 (3H. s). 2.01 (3H. s). 2.37 (3H. s). 4.84 (1H. narrow m). 5.00 (1H. m). 5.06 (1H. narrow m). 5.82 (1H. s). 6.02 - 6.33 (5H. m). 6.67 (1H. d. J = 16Hz). 7.15 (1H. dd. J₁ = 15Hz. J₂ = 11Hz).
MS m/e 666 (M^[illegible]).

[0024] Implemented Example 5

Ergocalciferol - 1,3 - cis - vitamin A acid ester

Using 1,3- cis - vitamin A acid (78 mg) and ergocalciferol (100 mg), 134 mg of the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Implemented Example 2.

IR (a liquid film method) 1720 cm⁻¹.

NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.55 (3H. s). 0.82 (3H. d. J = 6Hz). 0.84 (3H. d. J = 6Hz). 0.92 (3H. d. J = 6Hz). 1.01 (3H. d. J = 6Hz). 1.03

(3H. s). 1.71 (3H. s). 2.03 (3H. s). 2.17 (3H. s). 4.84 (1H. narrow m). 5.01 (1H. s). 5.06 (1H. narrow m). 5.20 (2H. m). 5.95 (1H. s). 6.00 - 6.34 (5H. m). 7.03 (1H. dd. $J_1 = 15\text{Hz}$. $J_2 = 11\text{Hz}$). 7.84 (1H. d. $J = 15\text{Hz}$).
MS m/e 678 ($M^{\text{[illegible]}}$).

[0025] Implemented Example 6

Ergocalciferol - 9 - cis - vitamin A acid ester

Using 9 - cis - vitamin A acid (78 mg) and ergocalciferol (100 mg), 118 mg of the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Implemented Example 2.

IR (a liquid film method) 1720 cm^{-1} .

NMR (CDCl_3) δ 0.54 (3H. s). 0.82 (3H. d. $J = 6\text{Hz}$). 0.92 (3H. d. $J = 6\text{Hz}$). 1.01 (3H. d. $J = 6\text{Hz}$). 1.04 (6H. s). 1.71 (3H. s). 2.01 (3H. s). 2.37 (3H. s). 4.84 (1H. narrow m). 5.00 (1H. m). 5.07 (1H. narrow m). 5.20 (2H. m). 5.82 (1H. s). 6.01 - 6.35 (5H. m). 6.68 (1H. d. $J = 16\text{Hz}$). 7.15 (1H. dd. $J_1 = 15\text{Hz}$. $J_2 = 11\text{Hz}$).

/488

MS m/e 678 ($M^{\text{[illegible]}}$).

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